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13 **ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT**
14 **NORDSTROM, INC.**

15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
16 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
17 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

18 DROPLETS, INC.,

19 Civil Action No. 12-CV-03733-JST (KAW)

20 Plaintiff,

21 v.
22 **NORDSTROM, INC.'S OMNIBUS**
23 **MOTION TO CLARIFY TRIAL**
24 **PROCEDURES**

25 YAHOO!, INC.

26 Defendant.

27 **OATH INC. AND OATH HOLDINGS, INC.**
28 Intervenor-Plaintiffs,
v.
DROPLETS, INC.,
Intervenor-Defendant.

Date: January 6, 2022
Time: 2:00 PM
Courtroom: 6, 2nd Floor
Judge: Hon. Jon S. Tigar

25 DROPLETS, INC.,

26 Plaintiff,

27 v.
28 NORDSTROM, INC.
Defendant.

NOTICE OF MOTION AND HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on January 6, 2022 at 2:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, in Courtroom 6 on the second floor of the United States District Court of the Northern District of California, located at 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, CA 94612, before the Honorable Jon S. Tigar, Defendant Nordstrom, Inc. will move the Court for an order granting this Motion to Clarify Trial Procedures.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Nordstrom respectfully requests that the Court enter an order:

1. Allowing the parties to exceed the scope of cross examination for witnesses that both parties intend to call in their case-in-chief such that each witness need only testify once;
 2. Allowing Nordstrom's witnesses, Brenda Anderson and Brian Gill, to testify remotely via Zoom videoconference;
 3. Clarifying COVID procedures in the courtroom, including the cap of the number of persons in the courtroom and whether the wearing of masks will or will not be required in the courtroom.

1 **I. INTRODUCTION.**

2 Defendant Nordstrom, Inc. (“Nordstrom”) respectfully moves the Court to clarify (1) trial
 3 procedures relating to examination of witnesses that both parties may call to testify; (2) remote
 4 testimony by videoconference for certain Nordstrom fact witnesses (3) COVID procedures
 5 regarding limits to number of persons in the courtroom; and (4) COVID procedures regarding
 6 wearing of masks in the courtroom.

7 **II. STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED**

8 1. Pursuant to Rule 611(b), should the parties be allowed to exceed the scope of cross
 9 examination such that witnesses supporting both parties’ case-in-chief need to only testify once in
 10 the interest of efficiency and convenience?

11 2. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 43, should Nordstrom’s witnesses, Ms.
 12 Brenda Anderson and Mr. Brian Gill, be permitted to testify remotely via videoconference given
 13 the ongoing COVID pandemic and their location outside of the subpoena range of the Court?

14 3. Will the Court allow 29 or 31 persons to be in the courtroom?

15 4. Will the Court require the wearing of masks by all persons in the courtroom?

16 **III. THE SCOPE OF CROSS-EXAMINATION SHOULD BE EXPANDED SUCH
 17 THAT FACT WITNESSES TESTIFYING IN BOTH PARTIES’ CASE IN CHIEF
 SHOULD ONLY TESTIFY ONCE.**

18 **A. Background**

19 Droplets and Nordstrom both have designated as will-call or may-call a significant number
 20 of the same fact witnesses during their case in chief. *Compare* ECF No. 898-2 with ECF No. 898-
 21 1 (both listing Philip Brittan, Louis Franco, Frank Rose, Mat Baskin, David Berberian, Ingo
 22 Theuerkauf, I-Chiang Chen, Sarah Stewart, Randy Kanai, Deniz Anders, Brenda Anderson, and
 23 Brian Gill, and “[a]ny witness on [the other parties’] witness list and any witness called by [the
 24 other party] (may call”)). To the extent both parties actually call such witnesses, there is inherent
 25 and significant waste of time for each of these witnesses to be called twice in the same trial to
 26 testify about overlapping topics at trial.

27 To minimize such waste of time and inconvenience to the testifying witnesses, on
 28 December 13, 2021, Nordstrom proposed to Droplets that “any fact witness presented by a party in

1 that party's case in chief who also appears on the witness list for the other party can be examined
 2 as part of the other party's case in chief whenever they are first called." Declaration of Kathleen R.
 3 Geyer ("Geyer Decl."), Ex. 1 at 1¹; *see also* Ex. 2 at 1 (listing topics for meet and confer). On
 4 December 20, 2021, the parties met and conferred on various issues regarding trial procedure,
 5 including the issue of calling common witnesses a single time. Geyer Decl., ¶5. Droplets rejected
 6 Nordstrom's proposal to call common witnesses only a single time and stated that a party would
 7 need to recall that witness. *Id.*

8 Therefore, Nordstrom requests leave of the Court to expand the scope of cross-examination
 9 so that these overlapping witnesses who testify will not need to do so on two separate occasions.
 10 This will "facilitate judicial economy and the convenience of the witnesses." *United States v.*
 11 *Agee*, No. 1:19-cv-00103-TWP-DLP, 2021 WL 2894784, at *7 (S.D. Ind. July 9, 2021).
 12 Nordstrom further proposes that, except as permitted by Rule 611(c) of the Federal Rules of
 13 Evidence, counsel "refrain from leading questioning when delving into a subject matter that was
 14 not covered on direct examination." *Id.* (citation omitted).

15 **B. Argument**

16 "Federal Rule of Evidence 611(b) commits the scope of cross-examination to the trial
 17 judge's discretion." *United States v. Vasquez*, 858 F.2d 1387, 1392 (9th Cir. 1988). Indeed, the
 18 "trial judge must meet situations as they arise and to do this must have broad power to cope with
 19 the complexities and contingencies inherent in the adversary process. To this end, he may
 20 determine generally the order in which parties will adduce proof . . ." *Geders v. United States*,
 21 425 U.S. 80, 86 (1976). Rule 611(b) specifically contemplates that the "court may allow inquiry
 22 into additional matters as if on direct examination." Fed. R. Evid. 611(b). "Guidance for applying
 23 this authority is provided in Rule 611(a), which states that the Court 'should exercise reasonable
 24 control over the mode and order of examining witnesses and presenting evidence so as to:
 25 (1) make those procedures effective for determining the truth; (2) avoid wasting time; and
 26 (3) protect witnesses from harassment and undue embarrassment." *Pinn, Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, No. SA
 27

28 ¹ All exhibits are attached to the Declaration of Kathleen R. Geyer filed concurrently with this motion.

1 CV 19-01805-DOC-JDE, 2021 WL 6103525, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2021) (quoting Fed. R.
 2 Evid. 611(a)).

3 Courts frequently allows parties to exceed the scope of cross-examination to avoid calling
 4 witnesses more than once during trial. *See, e.g., Agee*, 2021 WL 2894784, at *6-7; *Est. of Smart by*
 5 *Smart v. Chaffee*, No. 14-2111-JPO, 2020 WL 7643505, at *8 (D. Kan. Dec. 23, 2020) (“For those
 6 witnesses both sides plan to use, in the interest of efficiency and to avoid having the same witness
 7 (especially a non-party witness) testify twice during trial, the court will allow defendant's
 8 questioning to exceed the scope of direct examination.”); *Peeler v. KVH Indus., Inc.*, 13 F. Supp.
 9 3d 1241, 1253 (M.D. Fla. 2014) (applying “the one-appearance rule” which “promotes judicial
 10 economy and the witness's convenience by permitting the witness to be called only once”); *United*
 11 *States v. Hassebrock*, No. 09-CR-30080-MJR, 2010 WL 11545538, at *3 (S.D. Ill. Sept. 29, 2010)
 12 (“Making the United States recall Greg Hassebrock instead of adding new questions on re-direct
 13 would have been ‘the needless consumption of time.’ It is no secret this Court looks upon
 14 objections that testimony is ‘beyond the scope’ with a jaundiced eye because re-calling
 15 witnesses—sometimes days later in the case to make a few additional points—is burdensome on
 16 them and disjoins their testimony. Better to get it all before the jury while the witnesses’
 17 testimony is fresh in their minds.”), aff'd, 663 F.3d 906 (7th Cir. 2011); *Lyman v. St. Jude Med.*
 18 *S.C., Inc.*, 580 F. Supp. 2d 719, 727 (E.D. Wis. 2008) (applying the one-appearance rule); *Walters*
 19 *v. Cent. States Coca-Cola Bottling Co*, No. 98 C 4526, 2001 WL 1263680, at *2 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 17,
 20 2001) (“Both sides proposed to call several of the same witnesses, some of whom lived outside
 21 Chicago. The Court determined to have each such witness testify only once, so as to avoid a return
 22 trip to court for the defense case.”), aff'd sub nom. *Walters v. Cent. States Coca-Cola Bottling*
 23 *Co.*, 51 F. App'x 969 (7th Cir. 2002); *Lanza v. Poretti*, 537 F. Supp. 777, 786 (E.D. Pa. 1982) (“I
 24 find no error since the defendant most certainly would have called this witness in his case, and the
 25 expert's opinion was relevant and more valuable when elicited along with its factual basis”).

26 Given the potential significant overlap of witnesses in this case and the estimated length of
 27 trial extending past three weeks, allowing the parties to exceed the scope of cross examination to
 28 inquire into matters as if on direct would (1) promote judicial efficiency; (2) avoid wasting time;

1 (3) prevent inconvenience to the testifying witnesses; and (4) aid the jury in determining the truth.
 2 *See Fed. R. Evid. 611(a).*

3 There can be no dispute that calling witnesses a single time as opposed to twice, in each
 4 party's case in chief, would promote efficiency and avoid wasting time. Moreover, courts have
 5 recognized that "re-calling witnesses—sometimes days later in the case to make a few additional
 6 points—is burdensome on [the witnesses]." *Hassebrock*, 2010 WL 11545538, at *3; *see also*
 7 *Walters*, 2001 WL 1263680, at *2 ("This served the convenience of everyone—the witnesses, the
 8 parties, and the Court."). This is especially true given the ongoing pandemic and the estimated
 9 length of trial extending past three weeks. For witnesses who may not be local, it may require such
 10 fact witnesses to take extended leave to remain in Oakland between when they are first called and
 11 when they may be recalled, likely several days, if not a week or more, later. Alternatively, it may
 12 require non-local witnesses to travel multiple times from their homes to Oakland, risking exposure
 13 and taking additional time away from their lives. For example, Droplets and Nordstrom both
 14 designated a number of Nordstrom witnesses who reside near Seattle, Washington as may-call
 15 witnesses. *See* ECF No. 898-2 & ECF No. 898-1 (both listing Sarah Stewart, Deniz Anders,
 16 Brenda Anderson, and Brian Gill). Nordstrom further has a corporate travel ban for employees
 17 prohibiting travel for work, and is already making exceptions for this trial. Geyer Decl., ¶8.
 18 Having such witnesses "testify only once, so as to avoid a return trip to court" is well-within the
 19 Court's discretion and serves the convenience of the witnesses, the parties, and the Court. *Walters*,
 20 2001 WL 1263680, at *2. Even for any local witnesses, such disruption of being called on
 21 multiple days is an unnecessary burden. *Id.*

22 Courts have also acknowledged that the jury is aided in its search for the truth when
 23 testimony from a single witness on related issues is not disjointed. *Hassebrock*, 2010 WL
 24 11545538, at *3 ("Better to get it all before the jury while the witnesses' testimony is fresh in their
 25 minds."). Nordstrom's and Droplets descriptions of the intended areas of testimony of several
 26 commonly called witnesses significantly overlap. Both parties, for example, describe the
 27 testimony of inventor Philip Brittan as relating to the technology, invention, and prosecution of the
 28 patent. ECF No. 898-1 at 1; ECF No. 898-2 at 1. .

1 Finally, absent an agreement from Droplets, Nordstrom may be unable to secure testimony
 2 of certain key Droplets witness during Nordstrom's case in chief. Generally, without a stipulation
 3 allowing questioning beyond the scope of direct, the party wishing to call an adverse witness as
 4 part of that party's case-in-chief must compel the witness's appearance through a subpoena.
 5 David Berberian, Droplets' CEO is a key witness for both parties. Nordstrom understands that
 6 Mr. Berberian will be testifying remotely. But Mr. Berberian resides in Dallas, Texas, outside of
 7 the subpoena power of this court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(1).² Even were Droplets to agree to
 8 facilitate a second round of testimony by Mr. Berberian, Nordstrom would need to coordinate with
 9 Mr. Berberian, the CEO of the opposing party, to coordinate his remote testimony. This is a
 10 significant waste of time and complication in the presentation of this case.

11 For these reasons, Nordstrom respectfully requests that the Court order that common
 12 witnesses be called to testify only one, and expand the scope of cross-examination to allow such
 13 questioning to occur.

14 **IV. NORDSTROM SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PRESENT CERTAIN FACT
 15 WITNESS TESTIMONY BY ZOOM VIDEO TECHNOLOGY**

16 Nordstrom requests that the Court authorize remote testimony for two of its witnesses,
 17 Brenda Anderson and Brian Gill. As discussed above, Nordstrom maintains a ban on corporate
 18 travel due to the ongoing pandemic (Geyer Decl., ¶7), and travel is not an expected part of either
 19 of these employees' jobs. Both of these witnesses are based in Seattle, Washington, more than 100
 20 miles from the courthouse and therefore outside the subpoena power of the Court. *See* Fed. R. Civ.
 21 P. 45. Further, Nordstrom expects the direct testimony of these witnesses to be relatively brief.

22 "For good cause in compelling circumstances and with appropriate safeguards, the court
 23 may permit testimony in open court by contemporaneous transmission from a different location." Fed. R. Civ. P. 43(a). Accordingly, the decision to allow testimony via videoconference is well
 24 within this Court's discretion. *Draper v. Rosario*, 836 F.3d 1072, 1081 (9th Cir. 2016). Courts in
 25

26 ² Nordstrom would argue that such a subpoena would be appropriate under Rule 45(c)(1)(B)
 27 because it commands performance within Texas as opposed to California because Mr. Berberian is
 28 testifying remotely. Texas is a state where Mr. Berberian regularly transacts business, Mr.
 Berberian is Droplets' officer, and it would not incur substantial expense because Mr. Berberian
 will not be required to travel or otherwise incur any significant expenses.

1 this district have commonly found good cause in compelling circumstances in the COVID
 2 pandemic. *See, e.g., In re Alle*, No. 2:13-BK-38801-SK, 2021 WL 3032712, at *4-*5 (C.D. Cal.
 3 July 19, 2021) (collecting cases in the Ninth Circuit). Further, courts in this district have found
 4 good cause and compelling circumstances to permit videoconference testimony when the
 5 witnesses live outside of California, more than 100 miles from the courthouse. *See Aoki v. Gilbert*,
 6 No. 211CV02797TLNCKD, 2019 WL 1243719, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 18, 2019) (citing *Warner v.*
 7 *Cate*, No. 1:12-cv-1146-LJO-MJS (LC), 2015 WL 4645019, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 2015)
 8 (collecting cases)).

9 Both of these circumstances are present here. Nordstrom has a corporate policy to restrict
 10 travel for work purposes, and has made limited exceptions for this trial. However, Ms. Anderson
 11 and Mr. Gill are not expected to travel as part of their normal work responsibilities, and
 12 Nordstrom wishes to minimize the number of exceptions to its corporate policy. Further, both
 13 these witnesses reside more than 100 miles from the courthouse. As other courts in this district
 14 have found, these circumstances provide good cause in compelling circumstances to allow remote
 15 testimony by videoconference.

16 Moreover, as the Court acknowledged, “we have had lots of live Zoom testimony at this
 17 point for all kinds of reasons,” and the Court is willing to offer explanation to the jury that “this is
 18 one of the blessing of the pandemic. We don’t have to drag everybody into the courtroom, and
 19 people are busy, and they really want to give you their testimony, but they’re not able to always do
 20 it in person so just treat them as though they were testifying here in court.” ECF No. 974, at 8:11-
 21 9:6. And because Droplets CEO, Mr. Berberian, is testifying by videoconference, it should be of
 22 no issue to have certain of Nordstrom’s witnesses testify in the same manner.

23 Finally, “the appropriate safeguards exist in this case because the witnesses will provide
 24 live testimony by videoconference, will testify under oath, and will be subject to cross
 25 examination.” *Aoki*, 2019 WL 1243719, at *2. “Because a witness testifying by video is observed
 26 directly with little, if any, delay in transmission ... courts have found that video testimony can
 27 sufficiently enable cross-examination and credibility determinations, as well as preserve the
 28 overall integrity of the proceedings.” *Warner*, 2015 WL 4645019, at *1 (citations omitted).

1 Therefore, Nordstrom requests this Court authorize remote testimony by videoconference
 2 for Ms. Anderson and Mr. Gill.

3 **V. COVID PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES**

4 During the December 10, 2021 pretrial conference, the parties discussed numerous issues
 5 regarding COVID protocols and procedures. Two issues, however, remain unresolved: (1) limits
 6 on the number of people in the courtroom and (2) masking policy.

7 First, the Court indicated that it would limit the number of people in the courtroom to 25.
 8 ECF No. 974 (Pretrial Conf. Tr.), at 29:6-31:14. The parties jointly moved the Court to allow each
 9 party to have six or seven total people present at counsel table for the reasons indicated during the
 10 pretrial conference. *Id.*, at 30:17-31:10. In addition, the parties met and conferred regarding a joint
 11 motion to the Court on this issue on December 20, 2021. Geyer Decl., ¶6. During that process,
 12 both parties expressed that they want at least six persons at counsel table for each party, and
 13 Droplets indicated its preference for four attorneys, yielding seven persons at counsel table. *Id.*
 14 Therefore, Nordstrom respectfully asks the Court to clarify whether it will maintain a limit of 25
 15 people in the courtroom or expand that number to allow six persons present at each counsel table,
 16 for a total of 29 people in the courtroom.

17 Second, during the pretrial conference, the Court also indicated that there would be vaccine
 18 requirements for the Court staff, lawyers, witnesses, and jurors. ECF No. 974, at 5:2-6:8.
 19 Nordstrom understands that the Northern District of California courthouse requires “all jurors,
 20 attorneys, court staff, and other courthouse visitors, regardless of vaccination status, are required
 21 to wear masks within public or common areas of courthouse property.” Update of Court
 22 Proceedings, Operations, and Safety Protocols (updated Aug. 2, 2021), available at
 23 [https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/notices/safety-protocols-for-northern-district-of-california-](https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/notices/safety-protocols-for-northern-district-of-california-courthouses-updated-july-28-2021/)
 24 [courthouses-updated-july-28-2021/](https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/notices/safety-protocols-for-northern-district-of-california-courthouses-updated-july-28-2021/). However, “[m]ask and physical distancing requirements for
 25 individual courtrooms will continue to be determined by the assigned judge.” *Id.* During the
 26 December 20, 2021 meet and confer, the parties expressed that they were unclear about the
 27 masking requirements for trial participants, jurors, and the public. Geyer Decl., ¶7. Nordstrom
 28 respectfully requests that the Court clarify its masking and physical distancing requirements.

VI. CONCLUSION.

For all of these reasons, Nordstrom respectfully request that the Court issue and Order (1) expanding the scope of cross-examination such that witnesses that both parties intend to call to testify will only need to testify once, and (2) clarifying COVID procedures within the courtroom with respect to limit on number of persons in the courtroom and masking.

DATED: December 27, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

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By: /s/ A. James Isbester
A. JAMES ISBESTER

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NORDSTROM, INC.